AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY FOR CANADIANS OF JAPANESE ORIGIN

THE NEW CANADIAN

Vol. VIII, No. 38 — 10c per copy WINNIPEG, MANITOBA 10c per month — Wednesday, August 29, 1945

Co-Op. Committee Protests Repatriation

Vancouver Province Reports:

Movements to Japan Will Start as Soon as Practicable—Pickersgill

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Movement of some 12,000 Japanese—more than half the total in Canada—back to Japan is expected to begin within a few months, probably just as soon as Allied civilian and military prisoners held by the Japanese are freed and returned to their respective countries, reported The Vancouver Province on August 21.

T. B. Pickersgill, head of the Japanese division, department of labor, declared the repatriation of Japanese in Canada wishing to return to their homeland would get underway "just as soon as practicable." However, he has received no intimation from Ottawa yet as to when this will be.

He agreed it would be reasonable to expect the movement to begin after release of all Allied nationals held by the Japanese.

Mr. Pickersgill reported a "general skepticism" still persisted among Japanese in British Columbia reallocation centres concerning Japan's surrender.

They were informed of Japan's sudden collapse by both radio and newspaper.

"There has been very little evidence of reaction of any kind among the Japanese in B.C.," declared Mr. Pickersgill.

No indication has yet been received from Ottawa as to when the loyalty tribunal, which will determine what Japanese must compulsorily return to Japan, will be functioning.

Rosebery Designated Repatriate Camp

ROSEBERY, B.C. — Rosebery has been designated a repatriate camp. Non-repatriates who have lived here or who have been brought here from other centres will be moved to New Denver, and repatriates now living in New Denver will be brought here.

Rosebery was originally intended to house non-repatriates, but the large number of repatriates in New Denver is believed to have brought about this new change.

The other repatriates' camps are at Slocan, Lemon Creek, Greenwood, and Tashme.

BODY OF DROWNED MAN RECOVERED

SLOCAN, B.C. — The body of Jisaku Miyamoto, one of the two men drowned when Arie Creek flooded on May 31, was recovered August 9, two miles down the creek from the Burns Lumber and Coal Company's mill where the drowned men were employed.

No trace has been found of T. Takayesu, who also disappeared.

Funeral services were held for J. Miyamoto at the Odd Fellows' Hall in Slocan on August 13. Rev. T. Komiyama ministered the final rites.

EDMONTON, Alta. Dr. W. H. Swift, Chief Superintendent of Schools for Alberta, said today the province has an apparent teacher shortage of about 500, which is about the same as at this time in **He added, this number may be substantially reduced when 1944, reported the Canadian Press, schools reopen Sept. 10.**

Two in Montreal Ask Repatriation

MONTREAL, Que. — Several hundred Japanese, many of them Canadian born and the majority from British Columbia, trooped into Royal Canadian Mounted Police headquarters here August 21 to register their choice of staying in Canada or going to Japan. Cpl. R. A. (Blackie) Davidson, of Vancouver, is conducting the registration which started with a trickle of Japanese Monday and swelled to a heavy stream on Tuesday, reported the Canadian Press.

Majority of the interviews were simple. The Japanese were asked for their Japanese registration card, then asked: "Do you wish to remain in Canada or go to Japan?" Only two Japanese signified their intention of returning to Japan.

A number of wives in other sections of Canada have refused to join their husbands who wish to return to Japan because they claim "women are treated worse than chattels there," although the children under 16 years of age will follow the father.

There are over 600 persons of Japanese origin in Montreal.

TULE LAKE CAMP, Calif.—Although this camp is for persons considered pro-Japan, residents loyal to the U.S. are free to relocate from this centre.

Enlistments Reported From B.C. Interior

WINNIPEG, Man. — A number of Japanese Canadians living in interior B.C. have enlisted in the Canadian army, it was disclosed by Lieut. C. Thomas.

Lieut. Thomas returned a few weeks ago from B.C. where he had been interviewing Niseis interested in joining the army.

Evacuees Fight Fires At Lardeau, Nakusp

KASLO, B.C. — All ablebodied men were mustered out from this district to fight the forest fire at Lardeau. It is also reported that a large number of evacuees from New Denver and Slocan valley are fighting forest fires near Nakusp. In all about 200 evacuees are assisting in fighting fires.

Children of Internees May Relocate

TASHME, B.C. — Canadian born children of internees' families who have not signed for repatriation are now allowed to relocate east of the Rockies, it was revealed here.

However, the wives of the internees, regardless of status, and regardless of intentions expressed at the time of repatriation registration are not allowed to relocate east of the Rockies at the present time.

American Nisei G.I.'s To Help Occupy Japan

The famed 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team, now stationed in northern Italy, will be sent to Japan to assist in the occupation of the home islands of Japan, a radio report received on Aug. 18 declared.

Brief to Under Secretary of State, Labor Minister, Urges "Repats" Be Allowed to Reverse Decision

OTTAWA — Protest has been raised against the government's plans for repatriating Japanese Canadians in a brief submitted to the Under-Secretary of State, Norman Robertson, and the Minister of Labor, Humphrey Mitchell, by a delegation from the Co-Operative Committee on Japanese Canadians. The Co-Operative Committee represents some forty separate organizations concerned with safeguarding the rights of loyal persons of Japanese descent.

The brief urged that "those who for any reason may have signed the application to go to Japan be informed that they are free to reverse their decision and to register their change of mind accordingly." It also urged that the Japanese Canadians be indemnified for losses suffered through forced evacuation from the Pacific Coast, that full citizenship rights be restored to them, and that a federal agency similar to the Department of Veterans' Affairs be established to assist with the rehabilitation of loyal Japanese Canadians.

The delegation, which arrived in Ottawa earlier this month, included Kinzi Tanaka, chairman of the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy; Mrs. Hugh MacMillan, secretary of the Co-Operative Committee; J. Reany of the Hamilton Consultative Committee on Japanese Canadians; Norman Dowd, president of the Canadian Congress of Labor; Eugene Forsey, research director of the C.C.L.; and Don Franco of the University of Toronto Humanist Club.

PRIME MINISTER'S POLICY RE-AFFIRMED

In the interview, Mr. Robertson reaffirmed the policy outlined in the House of Commons last year by Prime Minister King, that the government will not employ "fascist" or "racist" tactics against the Japanese Canadians, and that "security" measures were not to be interpreted as condoning such actions. The government considered the concentration of Japanese in British Columbia as unfavorable even after the war, but expected that British Columbia would accept its quota along with the other provinces.

The under-secretary of state added, however, that he considered that the difficulties suffered by Japanese Canadians in this country should make it desirable for them to accept repatriation to Japan. The Minister of Labor stated that it was public pressure that forced the government to rush the wholesale evacuation from B.C. and any undue hardships resulted from this.

SEEK EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

In a statement to the press, Kenzie Tanaka pointed out that the Japanese Canadians have given full co-operation to the government in the various security measures. An example of this was their voluntary enlistment for special service in the Canadian army. Their only desire is that opportunities should not be denied them to re-establish themselves on equal terms with other Canadians, said Tanaka.

F.O.R. Secretary To Speak on Nisei

TORONTO, Ont. — Albert C. Watson, executive secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, is scheduled to tour western Canada in September and October during which he will address a number of meetings on the treatment of Japanese Canadians. He will endeavor to set up a National Committee to work for full citizenship rights for the Japanese Canadians and to co-operate with the government in the resettlement program.

Mr. Watson is leaving Toronto on August 31, and his trip will take him to Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Kamloops, Vancouver, Victoria, and other points. If arrangements are successful, he plans to visit relocation centres at Tashme and Lemon Creek.

The trip has been arranged by the F.O.R. for the purpose of presenting its program in a campaign for a constructive peace.

Urges Immediate Government Action

OTTAWA—The brief submitted by the Co-operative Committee for Japanese Canadians contains nine resolutions asking the government for immediate action. The resolutions urged:

1. That the Dominion Government now recognize the citizenship of Canadians of Japanese origin and grant them their full rights.

2. That the government be asked to at once seek ways and means of encouraging and aiding Canadians of Japanese origin to locate in the various provinces of the Dominion, and to assure the provinces and municipalities that it is in the interests of this Dominion that permanent settlement should be encouraged by them, not only as a method of dispersal but also as an implementation of the rights of Canadian citizenship.

3. That the restrictions with respect to the purchase of property by Canadians of Japanese origin be lifted.

4. That those desirous of settling east of the Rockies be assisted in re-establishing themselves in those lines of work for which by experience and training they are equipped.

5. That all who have suffered financial loss with respect to property and the instruments of their livelihood as a result of relocation shall be idemnified.

6. That those who for any reason may have signed the application to go to Japan be informed that they are free to reverse their decision and to register their change of mind accordingly.

7. That a federal agency similar to the Department of Veterans Affairs be set up to proceed with the rehabilitation of these people. Choice of personnel should be determined by their knowledge of the culture and background of Japanese Canadians, and by their ability and capacity to handle the job with skill and liberality.

8. That the government study the legality of the existence of any organization that plans to have a minority group removed from Canada solely on racial grounds.

9. That in the interests of justice and to avoid breaking up families, loyal Japanese nationals be encouraged to take out Canadian citizenship after the war, and that in the meantime as many disabilities as possible be removed.

Co-Op Brief Charges

Treatment of Japanese Canadians—A Shameful Blot on National Record

OTTAWA: Unjust treatment accorded the people of Japanese ancestry in Canada which has finally led to several thousand of them giving up their struggle to achieve justice and fair play is "a shameful blot on our national record," charges the brief presented to the government by the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians.

"We believe a great body of Canadians, who jealously guard the good name of Canada and the rights and freedom of her people, stand with us in resolve to seek justice for these people and to correct the mistakes that have been made," says the brief.

"It is impossible to gain a real appreciation of the significance of the number of Japanese Canadians who have indicated their intention to go to Japan, without an understanding of the conditions under which they signed and the basic motives which drove them to their decision.

CONFIDENCE SHAKEN

"For over a period of three years the people of Japanese origin in Canada had been deprived of and removed from all the natural benefits belonging to trusted citizens of this country. As in the process of assimilation of any group, linguistic and cultural differences, lack of citizenship rights and the fact that they were of

(Continued on page 7)

THE NEW CANADIAN

504 Talbot Avenue Phone 501 304 Winnipeg, Man.

An independent weekly organ published as a medium of expression among the people of Japanese origin in Canada

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Rates: 40c per Month $2.00 for Six Months in Advance

Immediate Action Is Needed

Before Pearl Harbor, most of Canada's 23,000 Japanese population lived on the west coast of Canada. They were laborers, farmers, fishermen, small business owners. They were industrious law-abiding people who supported the country's war efforts. They organized campaigns to boost the sales of war bonds. They took part in Red Cross work. Their youths tried to enlist in the Canadian army and were deeply disappointed when their services were refused.

When Pearl Harbor came the people of British Columbia, led by a small minority of economic groups who feared Japanese competition, clamoured for the removal of Japanese from the coast. The federal government in March, 1942, set up the British Columbia Security Commission for the purpose of moving all persons of Japanese ancestry (including Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization) from the coast areas which were designated "protected areas."

The seriousness of the blow that was dealt the people of Japanese origin by the evacuation order cannot be fully appreciated without a knowledge of the history of the Japanese people in British Columbia. Subjected to racial discrimination in almost every field of employment, the only way in which these people could find a measure of security was by becoming their own bosses. With savings accumulated through many years, they purchased uncleared lands which they turned into farms. They purchased fishing vessels. They ventured into small businesses such as grocery stores, dressmaking establishments, barber shops, etc. The evacuation resulted not only in the loss of their homes and the breaking up of their families, but also in the loss of all the security they had been able to build up before the war.

An order-in-council was passed to confiscate and sell their fishing vessels. Their real properties and chattels (which they could not take with them) were placed under the control of the Custodian of Enemy Properties "as a protective measure only." Later, another order-in-council authorized the Custodian to sell these properties and chattels, regardless of the owners' wishes. The last measure was obviously intended to make it difficult for the evacuees to return to their homes after the war.

* * * * *

Despite the drastic measures which were taken with the Japanese Canadians in British Columbia, the government's Japanese policy as outlined in a statement by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King last August was on the whole a reasonable one.

The Prime Minister stated in closing, "We must not permit in Canada the hateful doctrine of racialism which is the basis of the Nazi system everywhere. Our aim is to resolve a difficult problem in a manner which will protect the people of British Columbia and the interests of the country as a whole, and at the same time preserve, in whatever we do, principles of fairness and justice." But how was this policy based on the principles of "fairness and justice" to be carried out?

* * * * *

This spring, the government required all persons of Japanese origin, sixteen years of age and over, to appear before a Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment for the purpose of registering all those who wished to make applications for voluntary repatriation to Japan. At the same time, T. B. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, announced that all persons who wished to remain in Canada should move east of the Rockies, and that failure to do so "may be regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian government in carrying out its policy of dispersal."

The announcements in themselves implied that a person of Japanese origin may decide freely whether or not he wished to go to Japan after the war; then, if he decided to remain in Canada, he may choose between remaining in B.C. and moving east. In actual fact such was not the case. It was made clear at the time of registrations that restrictions were to be applied to those who did not sign repatriation forms. They would not be allowed to accept employment in B.C. (although those who already held jobs outside of Commission employment would not be cut off their present employment.) Consequently many persons found themselves forced to choose between going east or signing for repatriation. The more cautious people tried to get an assurance from the government that once they moved east of the Rockies they would be allowed to settle there permanently. Such an assurance was not forthcoming. In the face of such uncertainty, and remembering their unfortunate experiences in the past, the evacuees cannot be blamed for signing the repatriation forms, hoping that the end of the war would bring a solution to their problem without either moving east or being compelled to go to Japan.

When the government began to segregate the people who had requested repatriation in certain centres, legal actions were started on behalf of two evacuees to fight the move for repatriation on grounds that persons who signed for repatriation did so under conditions of duress. More recently, the Co-Operative Committee on the Japanese Canadians called a meeting in Toronto "to gain information and to discuss at length the repatriation offer of the government to persons of Japanese origin." The result of that meeting was a petition addressed to the government urging "that those who for any reason may have signed the application to go to Japan be informed that they are free to reverse their decision and to register their change of mind accordingly."

* * *

In the light of above informations, there is a strong presumption that a large number of those who signed the repatriation forms did not intend to nor ever desired to go to Japan after the war, that they signed the forms because of special circumstances, and the fact that they signed is not an indication of disloyalty.

If the spirit of the Japanese policy outlined in the Prime Minister's speech is to be carried out, an immediate government action is required to investigate the circumstances under which the repatriation forms were signed. And in the case of those who signed the forms without intention of going to Japan, they should be allowed to reverse their decision, subject to the approval of the loyalty commission where their loyalty is held in doubt.

We're Equal

By PEG

HAMILTON, Ont.

"St. Catharines Boat Club Raffle"

Tickets 25c each

. . . said a huge sign of a gleaming new motor boat. It was set up in a busy street. We stopped to look at it and wistfully thought of cool spray instead of the sizzling pavement. My friend, in uniform, who was formerly from near the Fraser River mouth, almost went up to stroke the shiny side.

Suddenly a tattered drunk, who was also looking at the boat, turned to us and said: "See what're fightin' fer?" pointing at the raffle ad. "It's so's y'kin pay 25 cents an' win that boat same's anyone else."

I thought it was a new kind of sales talk and started to move on, but he continued, "What're you? Chinese?"

"No," replied my friend, "Japanese Canadian."

"Huh, Japanese, eh?" I don' give a damn. They're all the same to me. I've seen the worl'. I bin to Sous' Africer, Englan', China, Philippines, Hong Kong. I bin all over. Y'think I'm kiddin'? Here, gimme your hand, you're alright.

He took the hand and shook it.

"I'm English but I don' give a damn. Chinese, Japanese, English, they're all the same. I seen 'em all. What we all wanna do is t' get this finished so's we kin live in peace."

He gave the hand another vigorous shake.

"Y' think I'm kiddin', don'cha? But I mean it. I've seen this worl'. What're you? Chinese?"

"Japanese Canadian," very patiently.

"S'alright. You're doin' a good job. Fine boy—fine soldier." He looked steadily at us through bleary eyes that were beginning to water. He pumped the hand again.

"G'luck, m'boy, 'n God bless you." He gave the hand a final shake and tottered off.

We saluted him and said to his ragged back, "God bless you too, sir."

On the Shores of the Muskoka . . .

Thoughts On Repatriation

By a Non-Repatriate

MUSKOKA is a beautiful country; some call it the Jasper Park of Ontario. There are big islands and little islands scattered over the lakes, and scrubby pines, graceful cedars and silvery birches crowd the rocky shores. In the evening a sail boat with full blown sails drifts lazily into the red and gold of the setting sun as the gulls swoop low over break the silence of the approaching night. The sky grows darker the waters and the laughing loons and soon it is studded with a million sparkling diamonds. The ghostly moon peers over the black silhouettes of the trees and the yellow light throws a shimmering path across the lake. Not a human sound can be heard and a sense of peace and freedom slowly steals over the countryside.

Peace Has Come

The feeling of peace has become a reality, for yesterday hostilities throughout the world ceased and nations bowed their heads in a fervent prayer of thankfulness that the struggle of race against race and man against man has come to an end, for a time at least.

Night seems to create a pensive atmosphere and as I sit on the shores of the lake, it occurs to me that the physical strife is over and the battlefields and the fronts are silent. But there is a struggle yet to come . . . the struggle of every Japanese Canadian to gain his rights in the land he has chosen as home.

* * *

Have They Lost Faith?

A recent survey by the R.C.M.P. regarding repatriation has revealed a large percentage of people wishing to return to Japan, a war devastated country. In British Columbia the number is over 8,000. And there are large numbers in Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario. Why do all these people wish to return to Japan? Do they think social barriers and racial prejudices will be unknown to them in that land of the eastern world? Have they lost faith in Canada and in Canadian people? Are they afraid to start a new life in Canada amongst people of different races and creeds? Are they afraid to face the difficulties that will confront them in Canada? Surely this cannot be. They will be going to a land which has been disrupted by the horrible machines of war—a land where the people have tasted the bitter fruits of human destruction and hatred.

True, a little over three years ago we were routed from our lifetime homes by people who should have been our fellow citizens. We have been refused the normal privileges of other British subjects. We have hated the people who sneered at us and shouted "Japs!" at us through twisted lips. But does that mean true happiness can be found by running to a foreign land that is already overflowing with its own subjects? Can a human brotherhood of mankind be achieved in this way? Canada is the land of our birth . . . the land of our fathers' choosing. What if the path ahead is rough and stony? Are we all going to give up before attempting a start and persuade ourselves and one another that we can never be assimilated among the many other races which make up the Canadian nation?

* * *

Hard to Understand

Almost 50 percent of the Japanese in Canada have applied for repatriation, a fact which is hard to believe and hard to understand. Perhaps it is harder to understand because we left the interior towns some time ago and have not had to experience as much uncertainty and anxiety regarding resettlement as the people who have remained in British Columbia. Perhaps it is because we have found new friends and good friends among the people of Ontario and Quebec. Perhaps it is because we ran away; not to a strange country in Asia, but to a part of Canada we had never known before . . . a part much different from the coast of British Columbia . . . a place where there is a chance to make a new start in life as Canadian citizens . . . a land of plenty and of possible freedom. Perhaps that is why it is harder to understand.

The way will be difficult for everyone, and some will find it harder than others, but that is life, and success in life is honestly achieved only through hard labor and courage. We are sorry to learn that so many have requested repatriation and if nothing can be done to change their decisions, we who are to remain Canadians can only wish them luck and pray for their happiness.

* * *

Tomorrow the sun will rise again over the beautiful Muskoka lakes and another day will begin. A flock of wild geese will rise from the marshes to feel the warmth of the morning sun, and then August will soon come to a close; and back in the city, Muskoka will be only a pleasant memory. Things will be different now that victory is won . . . they may be better, they may be worse . . . but one thing we know—Canada is our choice, and we are proud to be Canadians.

Sophocles long ago
Heard it on the Aegean, and it brought
Into his mind the turbid ebb and flow
Of human misery; we
Find also in the sound a thought,
Hearing it by this distant northern sea.
The Sea of Faith
Was once, too, at the full, and round earth's shore
Lay like the folds of a bright girdle furled.
But now I only hear
Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar,
Retreating, to the breath
Of the night wind, down the vast edges drear
And naked shingles of the world.
Ah, love, let us be true
To one another! for the world, which seems
To lie before us like a land of dreams,
So various, so beautiful, so new
Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light,
Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain;
And we are here as on a darkling plain
Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight
Where ignorant armies clash by night.

—MATTHEW ARNOLD.

…習生 慰勞の晩餐會

（ニウデンヴアー通信）インテリアタウン學校教師の夏季講習會終了に際り八月四日教師達を慰勞する晩餐會がホツムホールにて開かれローズベリー、ニユーデンヴアー、スローキン、ベイフアーム、ポプオフ、レモンクリーキ各地の父兄教師會役員其他多數が出席し一夕を樂しく過ごした。

宮本治作氏の死體だけ發見さる

ビーシー州パスモーアのパーンス製材所で去五月三十一日夕刻突然の豪水に押流されて溺死したスローカンの宮本治作、高江湘樽兩氏の屍體搜索は日本人就働者によつて其後も續けられてゐたが宮本氏だけは八月九日にエーレークリーキの下流二哩の所で發見されたのでニウデンヴアーで火葬し同十九日スローカンで小宮山牧師司式により追悼會が營まれた。

モントリオールの友の會役員

（モントリオール通信）當地友の會では總選擧會を開き諸報告後役員を次の如く選定した
▲會計植田文治郎▲同補佐安仲平▲書記大橋文太郎▲同補佐植田文治郎▲委員 下高原虎龍 野澤清八 石渡彦四郎 山下五十次 浅江貞一 岩崎壽一郎 中島義雄 大月仁平 富田正三

人事消息

■結婚 ダグラスの伊藤仲藏氏次男英一氏と定田民藏氏四女末子孃は岡元寅助氏夫妻の世話で八月一日レイモンド佛教會にて生田開教使司式の下に結婚式擧行
■死亡 モントリオールの齋藤貞代氏（六〇）は七月廿八日ローヤルビクトリア・ホスピタルで病死葬儀はヴレイ葬儀社で執行▲スローカンの向井よし松氏は同地病院で八月六日病死同八日午前、浅香兩開教使により佛教會に於て葬儀を執行▲グランドフオークスの吉田萬吉氏夫人ヤス氏は七月卅日ニウデンヴアー病院で死去八月四日葬儀執行▲ニウデンヴアーの稻葉忠三郎氏夫人ヨシエ氏は八月六日同地病院にて死去葬儀は同七日佛教會に於て執行▲ニウデンヴアーの阿久根三四郎氏は八月一日死去同二日佛教會に於て浅香開教使により葬儀を執行▲アルバタ州コールデールの藤田又右衛門氏夫人クマヨ氏は過去十八年間病氣療養中の處七月卅日死去八月三日晩市に於てツオキンシー牧師司式の下に告別式執行、藤田氏は故夫人の生前並に今回の死去に際して寄せられた同情に對し感謝してゐる▲グリーンウツドの和歌山縣人小山粂吉氏（五五）は胃癌で永らく療養中だつたが八月十六日同地病院で死去十八日大橋導師により告別式執行遺骸はニウデンヴアーで火葬にした

■移轉 七月十三日タシメからローズベリーへ移つた渡邊宇作氏一家は今回ニウデンヴアーへ再び移動した

御禮

私共御地在留中は一方ならぬご厚情に預り有難くあつく御禮申上ます。又今回タシメへ再移動するにあたりましては身に餘る御芳志をたまはりましたがお蔭をもつて無事安着一家一同元氣よく其の日を送つて居りますから他事ながらご安心下さいますやうお願ひ申上ます。先は延引ながら御禮かたがたみなみな樣のご健康とご奮闘をお祈り申上ます

八月一日　桝田　家内一同

ニューデンバー　レモンクリーキ　在住の皆樣

御禮

過去三ケ年は何時の間にか夢に過ぎ其の間御地の知人諸氏より受けたご親切は永久に忘れる事は出來ません心から感謝致して居ります。尚此度出發に際しては盛大なる送別會まで御催し下されし其の上過分なるご配慮を賜り且つ又多忙中にも拘らず態々お見送り下されしみな樣の上を毎日追想し感謝にたえません目下到着したばかりで何かと混雜中にて一々お禮狀を差上可きの處失禮ながら紙上を以て篤く御禮申上ると共に各みな樣のご健康とご幸福をお祈り申上ます

七月二十一日　在ニューデンバー　小林次郎

タシメ在留御一同樣

芳松

故芳松儀兼てより入院加療中の處藥石其効なく八月六日午前三時當地病院に於て遷化永眠致候段生前厚知諸賢に謹告仕候同八日午後七時須朗健佛教會に於て浅香兩開教使司導の下にお通夜を兼告別式相營み候節は遠路夜分にも不拘態々參列下され且つ鄭重なる弔辭供花香奠を頂きご芳志誠に難有く奉深謝候一々拜趨お禮まうし上ぐ可き筈の處未だ取紛れ居り候につき略儀ながら以紙上故人生前の御交誼と共に篤くお禮まうし上げ候

昭和二十年八月九日　スローカン市
喪主　向井義友
同　房枝
在グリンウツド　弟　大澤源一
在トロント　梶岡寅一
同　梶谷照子
在タシメ　鹿谷政次郎
光子
吉田勘一
同　一同
親族　外一同
土屋幸七
山下
中川佐助
外一同
友人　須朗健市八一紘會

御禮

故向井芳松儀入院中はご親切に見舞被下尚葬儀執行の際はご多忙中にも不拘多數ご會葬被下ご芳志誠に有難く存じ申候一々拜趨の上お禮まうし上ぐべき筈の處乍略儀以紙上篤く御禮申上候

グリーンウツド　弟　大澤源吉

スローカンシテー　ベーフアーム　ポプオフ　レモンクリーキ　ニウデンヴアー　各位

死亡廣告

故ヤス儀昨冬十二月より發病してスローカン病院へ來り診察を受けて歸郷し居りしも病狀不快にて再び本年四月來りて入院し專心療養をせしも一進一退捗々しからず其後ニューデンバー病院へ轉じ切開治療を受け一時小康を得しも七月二十九日惡化し併發病のため七月三十日午前七時三十分永眠致候此段御通知申上候

七月三十日　在グランドフオーク
夫　吉田萬吉
長男　健兒
次男　健次
萬吉娘　高崎靜
ヤス姉　妻　中川ハツ　中川貞次郎
萬吉弟　妻　吉田文之助

御禮廣告

故ヤス儀八月四日葬儀執行の際は炎暑の折遠路且多忙中にも不拘會葬被下忝なく遺族始親成友人一同非常に感謝候尚入院中はみな樣より御配慮且慰問數々御厚志を受け本人は非常に感激し遺族縁者共々感涙に咽び居候尚告別式當日は鄭重なる弔詞弔電と美しき無數の花環亦過分なる香儀等恵まれ忝なく拜謝致かゝる儀につき故ヤス靈も必ず篤く受けられしと想察し一同感銘に不堪候茲に謹而紙上御禮申上候

八月五日
喪主　夫　吉田萬吉
長男　健兒
次男　健次
在日本　萬吉娘　妻　高崎靜
萬吉實母
ヤス姉　妻　中川ハツ　中川貞次郎
萬吉弟　妻　吉田ヨシエ　吉田文之助
在日本　萬吉妹　妻　山田シカ　山田常吉
在日本　萬吉妹　妻　西濱ウメ　西濱玄吉
在日本　ヤス妹　妻　森下ナヲ　森下長之助
親族一同
友人一同
スローカン佛教會

■家庭常備藥

暑中お見舞申上ます。新精選の▲若素▲どりこの▲味の素格安にカナダ一手販賣取次します
▲さめたり▲腹ぐすり▲仁丹▲寶丹▲清腸▲胃腸藥▲下り止め▲目藥▲耳鼻咽喉藥▲齒藥▲婦人病血の道藥各種▲小將湯▲座藥▲腰痛▲リウマチス▲強壯劑▲子供のくすり▲小兒解熱藥▲小兒感應丸▲慈宣▲オイン▲小兒健胃強壯劑▲子供のセキトメ▲虫下し▲セメン圓▲六神丸▲萬病感應丸▲風ぐすり▲ネツサマシ▲皮膚病▲肺病藥▲梅毒▲淋病座藥▲りん病一切▲さすぐすり▲すい出し▲老眼鏡種々
■米國より取次品のみにて費用が別に掛ります
■シーオーデーにて注文下さい早速おくります

T. HIRASAWA
Welling P.O., Alta.

妻 ヨシヱ

事七月三十一日かりそめの病にて當地病院に入院專ら加療に努め居り候處突然病改まり八月六日午前十一時三十分遂に永眠致し候段生前辱知の皆樣に謹告仕候八月七日當ニューデンヴアー佛教會に於て葬儀相營み候節は移動以來日淺き非常時にも不拘當地のみな樣より一方ならぬお世話に預り且酷暑の折柄多數お參列を辱ふし誠に有難く厚く御禮申上げ候又スロカンレモンクリーキより突然の計報をお聞き傳へ被下多數御會葬の方々の遠路態々お越し下され故人の遺族一同感謝に堪へざる處で御座います尚故人生前の御厚誼を謝し略儀ながら紙上以て御禮申上げ候何卒御寛恕下され度深く奉謝候一々拜趨の上御禮申上ぐ可き筈の處取紛れ居り候につき略儀ながら紙上以て故人生前の御交誼と共に厚く御禮申上候

八月八日
稻葉忠三郎
千代子
純市
邦子
百合子
正治
忠男
義兄　稻葉梅次郎
親族一同
友人一同
ニューデンヴアー隣組委員會

妻 クマヨ

事永らく病氣療養中の處藥石其効無く遂に七月三十日昇天仕り八月四日晩香坡市に於てウオキンシー牧師司式の下に告別式執行仕候此段生前辱知諸賢に謹告仕候尚此度の不幸に際し又供華其他特別なる御芳志を忝うし各地の方々より丁重なる慰めの言葉を賜り御懇篤なる御厚情に預り併せて故人生前に賜りし御厚誼を謝し上げ御禮申上ぐべき筈の處略儀乍ら紙上を以て御禮申上候

八月十二日　アルバタ州コールデール
藤田又右衛門
家族一同
親戚一同

阿久根三四郎

鹿兒島縣人 事當地病院に入院加療中の處藥石其効なく八月一日午前五時遂に永眠致候段生前厚知諸賢に謹告仕候二日午後八時當地佛教會に於て浅香開教使司式にて告別式執行の際は供花香料等を戴き御多忙中にも不拘御會葬被下深く感謝奉候又入院中はお見舞を頂き一々參室御禮申上ぐべき筈の處誠に勝手ながら紙上を以て故人生前の御交誼と共に篤くお禮まうし上げ候

八月四日　ニューデンヴアー
在日本　妻　阿久根きみ
外子供一同
喪主代理　阿久根貞之丞
友人一同
ニューデンヴアー隣組委員會

結婚御挨拶

次男　伊藤英一
四女　定田末子

右兩名儀岡元寅助氏夫妻の仲介にて豫て婚約中の處八月一日レイモンド佛教會堂に於て生田開教使司式の下に結婚式を擧行致しました。から此の段みな樣に御披露申上げ兩名の將來を宜敷く御指導御鞭撻をお願ひ申上ますマグラス婦人會の方々に色々とお世話下されし事を紙上を以て厚く御禮申上ます

伊藤仲藏
定田民藏
同　いと

父 粂吉

儀永らくグリンウツド病院に入院加療中の處藥石其効なく八月十六日午後十一時三十五分遂に永眠致し候段生前厚知諸賢に謹告仕候十八日午前十時より當地インスチチユートに於て大橋導師司式の下に告別式執行の際はご多忙中にも不拘會葬被下且つ[illegible]又入院中は[illegible]御見舞を賜り御芳志の程誠に有難く[illegible]御禮申上ぐべき筈の處略儀ながら紙上を以て故人生前の御厚誼を謝し併せて厚く御禮申上候

八月十九日
喪主　故人妻　小山[illegible]
長男　小山[illegible]
在日本　弟　小山[illegible]
在日本　弟　[illegible]
義兄　[illegible]
義弟　[illegible]
親族一同
友人一同

夫 治作

儀去る五月三十一日パーンス製材會社に就働中突然の出水の爲行衛不明となりたるに際し皆々樣より多大のご同情に預り殊にパーンス製材會社の働者諸氏の再三に亘る搜索に對し篤く御禮まうし上げ候[illegible]

昭和二十年八月二十日
スローカンシテー
喪主　宮本[illegible]
在オンタリオ州アングラ　[illegible]
親族一同
友人一同
スローカン[illegible]

日本人送還計畫に反對して抗議

日系人聯盟の共同委員會代表が領政府當局と會見して

歸國申請者に態度變更の自由を與へよと陳情

(オタワ發)加奈陀に忠誠なる日系人[illegible]のために[illegible]してゐる四十余の團體から成る共同委員會ではオタワに代表者を送り[illegible]のピアソン次官及びミッチェル[illegible]に會見し政府の[illegible]日系人[illegible]に反對する、[illegible]した。右の[illegible]は『[illegible]の[illegible]により日本へ[illegible]る[illegible]にサインした者も彼らの[illegible]を[illegible]する自由を與へらるべきであると[illegible]し同時に次の[illegible]も[illegible]してゐる

歸還兵なみに生活再建を援助せよ

一、[illegible]日系加奈陀人の[illegible]を認め[illegible]らに全的權利を與へるべきである

二、[illegible]政府は日系加奈陀人が[illegible]に[illegible]する事を援助する方[illegible]と共に[illegible]及[illegible]市町村當局に[illegible]しても加奈陀の利益のために日系人の[illegible]を[illegible]し單に[illegible]させるといふはかりでなく彼らを市民として取扱ふべきである事を確信さすべきである

三、日系加奈陀人が財産を購入する事を禁止してゐる規定を解除すべきである

四、ロッキー以東に再定住したいと欲する者に對しては彼らの在來の仕事と經驗に添つて夫れが出來るやうに援助すべきである

五、太平洋沿岸からの強制的移動によつて受けた損害を日系人にたいして賠償すべきである

六、歸還軍人の復業を世話する機關の當局に似た局を設置して日系人の再定住を指導すべきであり其當局者には日系カナダ人の文化の背景や其能力を能く知つてゐる者を任命すべきである

七、人種を理由として加奈陀から追放せよと主張してゐる團體が合法的存在であるか否かを政府は調査すべきである

八、正義と家族分離を阻止するために忠誠なる日系カナダ人にたいして戦後に加奈陀の市民權を獲得する(歸化する)事を奬勵し[illegible]當つては出來るだけ之に關連する困難を取除いてやるべきだ。

人種憎惡主義的な手段はとらぬ

右の領政府當局と會見した日系人聯盟共同委員會の代表はトロントの日系カナダ人デモクラシー委員會の田中欽二委員長、協同委員會幹事ミセス・マクミラン、ハミルトンの日系カナダ人諮問委員會のリー・ニー、全加勞働會議のドクトル[illegible]議長、同會議の調査委員長フォーセイ、トロント大學のヒユーマニスト・クラブのブラン・コー諸氏で、ロバートソン國務次官は昨年八月キング首相が發表した日本人問題に關する政策を再確認して『政府は日本人に對してファシスト的又は人種憎惡主義者的な手段を用ふるものではない』と力説し、日本人にたいしてとつた『安全』方策は政府の根本方針を逸脱して行はれたものではないと主張

△政府は日本人がビーシー州に集結する事は戦後と雖も好ましくないと考へてゐるが、ビーシー州は他の州同様に其割當は受諾するものと豫期してゐる

△しかし此國でやつて行けぬと考へる者は日本へ歸つた方がよいと思ふと述べ、ミッチェル勞働相はビーシー州沿岸から日本人を急に總移動させたのは公衆の壓力が政府をして然うさせたのだと説明した

日系人に平等なる機會を與へよ

一方デモクラシー委員會の田中委員長は新聞にたいする聲明の中で「日系カナダ人は各種の安全方策に對しては政府に全的に協力を與へてゐるものであり例へば特別奉仕としてカナダ軍に志願入隊して居るし、彼らの唯一の願望は彼らが他の加奈陀人と平等なる條件に於て再建する機會を拒否さるべきでないといふ事だ」と指摘してゐる。尚委員會では日本人に對する偏見打破の教育運動のために二世問題を論ずる雜誌を發行してゐる

(トロント發)フェローシップ・オヴ・リコンシリエーション(平和團體)のワットソン幹事は九月から十月にかけて西部加奈陀を旅行し日系カナダ人待遇問題に就て各所で集會を開き日系カナダ人に全的市民權を與へ日本人再定住問題につき政府と協力する事につき努力する筈で多くの二世が旅行先で同氏と接觸するやうにと希望してゐる。八月卅一日にトロントを出發九月二日から五日までウイニペッグに滯在する豫定

インターニー家族の東行

歸國申請しなかつた者は許すが 妻だけは現在のところ許可せぬ

(タシメ發)『インターニーの家族の[illegible](據る申請書にサイン)しないで[illegible]は今やロッキー以東に[illegible]する事が出來る。併しインターニーの妻は其の身分資格の如何を[illegible](加奈陀生れ、ナショナル[illegible]人の區別なく)[illegible]して[illegible]グレーション・プログラムの進行中に如何なる意志(日本へ行くか又は加奈陀に留まるか)を表明した者と雖も現在のところでは東部への再定住は許されぬ』旨の通しがオタワから來たとバートレー監督は先頃發表した

日本行き一万二千人

捕虜交換と同時に開始される模様

(晩香坡發)カナダに居る日本人の半數以上に達する約一萬二千の日本人の日本行は數ケ月以内恐らくは日本に抑留されてゐる聯合國の非戦闘員や捕虜が歸つて來ると同時に開始される事と豫期されてゐると勞働省のベッカースギル日本人局長は發表し、夫れは實行可能な限り早急に行はれるであらうが其時期に就てはまだオタワから何等の知らせはないと言つてゐる。ベッカースギル局長はビーシー州内政府居住地に居る日本人の間では日本が降伏した事に關して未だに疑惑を抱いてゐる者があるやうで突如として起つた日本降伏の報道に對して殆ど反應を示してゐないと述べたと云はれる。尚強制的に送還されるべき日本人を選別する裁判所的な委員會が何時から仕事を始めるかに就ても未だオタワから指示は來てゐない

ローズベリー

歸國申請者居住地となる

(ローズベリー發)ローズベリーセンターが歸國申請者のキャンプに變更された爲めニウデンヴァーへ送りか在留の申請書署名者を當地へ送り在來當地に在留せし人達に最近他のセンターより移つて來たカナダ在留決定者をニウデンヴァーへ移す工作が八月廿一日から開始されてゐる。今回の移動はローズベリーとニウデンヴァー在留者の入れかへだけである

正式な休戰調印は九月二日に

米軍五十萬が今週から日本本土に上陸を開始

先週水曜日の颱風のため米軍の日本本土上陸がおくれ八月卅一日に行はれる筈だつた聯合軍總司令官マッカーサー將軍との正式な休戰調印も九月二日に延期されたが調印の行はるべき米艦隊旗艦ミゾーリ號(五萬三千噸)以下四百餘隻の艦隊は[illegible]に及ぶ列をなして廿七日相模灣に入り數設水雷除去を待つて東京灣に入るのである。一方米軍の日本本土上陸は廿八日空輸部隊の神奈川縣厚木飛行場着陸を皮切りとして横須賀方面への海兵上陸、九月三日から九州への米軍本部隊の上陸開始が行はれるが總數五十萬に及ぶと見られてゐて米軍の東京入りは數週間後になるだらうといはれる

▲太平洋戰線各方面とも大々停戰交渉中であるが朝鮮と臺灣は米軍が占領し香港は英軍が占領、ソ聯は千島や滿洲、朝鮮北部を占領してゐる

蘇支間で親交條約

滿洲の新京まで進駐したソ聯軍は滿洲皇帝を捕へたが蘇聯政府は廿七日ソ支間に三十年間有効の親交條約を結んだと發表。ソ聯は[illegible]府を援助し滿洲からは撤兵して滿洲に對する支那の主權を認め支那の内政に干渉せず大連は自由港とし旅順港はソ支兩國の軍港となし東支・南滿鐵道はソ支兩國で[illegible]

支那は外蒙の獨立を認める事に[illegible]

[illegible]

プリッチリバーの人々の行先き

(カズロー發)まだ確認されたわけではないがプリ[illegible]センター在留の日本人[illegible]ニウデンヴァー[illegible]へ移されるであらうと云はれる。[illegible]に居る[illegible]日本人は[illegible]工事のため[illegible]れてゐるのだ

モントリオルでは僅二名

先週行はれた調査で歸國申請に署名した者

(モントリオル發)當市在留の日系人七百餘名は八月二十日と二十一日の兩日ヤウンチウドボリスの本部でカナダに留まるか日本へ歸るかの登録をしたが手續は極めて簡單なもので日本へ歸りたいといふ申請書にサインした者は僅二名だけだつた。カナダに在住する二萬三千の日系人中日本人ナショナルは四千人で一萬二千人はカナダ生れ[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]せられた。[illegible]さんに[illegible]して[illegible]はして[illegible]ないが[illegible]れ[illegible]よつて[illegible]せて[illegible]りであるが

[illegible]傍の伴白と云つたやうなのをさせられた。夫に就ては之といふ自信のない僕なので日頃考へる事の一端を卒直に述べたのであつたが、不た凡々なる僕の飾らぬ言[illegible]ろからメデカルコーアの方に志願しイタリー戦線で主に戦ひ後西部戦線に廻つたのである。

桑原氏のシルコライナ商會は市の商店街中心地に在り大きな構へ[illegible]ゐるところだつた。小柄で頭り切つてゐる、白人就働者に伍して優秀な成績を擧げた腕前のほどがうなづかれたことだつた。

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[illegible]は許されてもらぬ。だがアカバーダから東部への再移動は、シュガートビーツ働きのカントラクトは一年一年のものなので夫を完了し且再移動すべき場所での就職口を住[illegible]た。同氏は熱心なるクリスチャンで日系人に對しては極めてよき理解と同情を以て何くれとなく斡旋をしてくれて居るさうだが特に日本人が加奈陀國内に受容れられ平[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]カナデアン

[illegible]人の唯一の[illegible]

ウイニペグ市ケルボツト街五〇四　電話五〇一三〇六
發行者　生山國人
英文編輯者　小山和達
日本文編輯者　梅月高市
(購讀料一ケ月四十仙　前金六ケ月二弗一ケ年四弗)

社説
日本行き申請者の變更をゆるせ

●カナダに[illegible]る二萬三千の日系人は[illegible]ビーシー州に居住[illegible]としてカナダの産業[illegible]しつかりとした生活を立てゝ來た。そこへ戰爭が起つて總動員となり家族は四散し生活の根底は覆へされ何もかも失つてしまつた。更に今春政府は十六歳以上の日系人に對して自發的に日本へ行くか否かの調査を行つたが、不安定なる狀態と誤解のために本意ならずも[illegible]申請書にサインした人が多いと言はれてをり、有力なるカナダ人團体からも歸國申請を決定した態度の變更を許すべきだと主張して政府に陳情してゐる。

昨年八月キング首相が發表した日系人對策は「ナチス主義の人種的憎惡は許さぬ、公正と正義の精神を以て當らねばならぬ」といふ事を根幹としたものであつたが、若し此精神を以て政策が遂行されるならば、多くの人が歸國申請書にサインした狀態を速に調査し不忠誠者は別として彼等に其決定の變更を許可すべきである。

メモランダム　T U
岩下をくつて(十二)

[illegible]へ着いたといふ手紙も出さず歸つて來た荷物も開けずまだ何一つ片付かない始末なのにウイニペッグに來てからもう三週間にもなつた。これは少々暑いなアと思つたので東の窓、先週初めて夕立があつてから早くも秋風たつた樣で、[illegible]みんな元氣である。

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エドモントン滯在は一日の豫定にして[illegible]が是非にといふ言葉に甘へて八月二日の夜中まで居[illegible]岩下さんと色々しんみりと話をする事が出來た。岩下さんは[illegible]仕事はしなかつたが、[illegible]にかねて勉強し[illegible]の整理かを兼[illegible]事を[illegible]されて大[illegible]せられた。加藤さんに[illegible]して[illegible]はしてゐないが[illegible]によつて[illegible]なる[illegible]である。

午後には市外のゾグシュを開き墾しく家を建て、住んで居る米山力藏氏の宅を井上、宮下兩氏と共に訪問した。米山氏は元ヘネーの人。田村卯左衛門翁と共に子女の敎育には人一倍の力を入れて今や殆どそれを達成してゐる。井上氏からは今後時局が如何に變らうとも一層の忍耐と努力をもつて個々人として築くてはならぬ尊敬さるべき人となる事に心がけねばならぬことなど多くの參考になる話を承はつた。初對面にも拘らず舊知の如く愉快に語り合ひ色々と厄介をかけた事だつた。

エドモントンに居る日本人は大抵鐵道元の敎會に行つてゐるさうでよい事である。そして毎月一回は日本人同志で懇親をかねた信仰座談會と云つたやうな集まりを開いて居るさうで其晩は加藤氏の宅で開かれた。此處で僕は生れて初めての「あかし」と云ふのであらう―體驗の告白と云つたやうなものをさせられた。夫に就ては之といふ自信のない僕なので日頃考へる事の一端を率直に述べたのであつたが、平々凡々なる僕の飾らぬ言葉を岩下さんがほめてくれた上に堂々たるキリスト觀を以てして之を補つてくれたので助かつた。

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カルガリーでは先般歐洲から凱旋した西川千松軍曹をミルウオーター・バラックにたづねたが除隊手續で兵營内のあちこちを忙しく行き來して居て詳しい話を伺ふ事は出來なかつた。けれども後でシルコライナ商會の桑原佐太郎氏を訪問して聽いたところでは西川軍曹は二世ではなくて日本生れださうで十七八歳の頃から山東州のみに居住して一九一六、七年からバンフやウイニペッグ、カルガリー等のホテルに働き今次の歐洲大戰が起ると共に志願して出征したのださうで、もう相當の年輩であるが志行はカナダ生れの二世と何等變るところはないと云ふ。トロントのドクター西川は同軍曹の弟で醫術や藥の事も心得てゐるところからメヂカルコーアの方に志願しイタリー戰線で主に戰ひ後西部戰線に廻つたのである。

桑原氏のシルコライナ商會は市の商店街中心地に在り大きな構へである。同氏の說明では一般的な商品不足を除いては日本人の店だからと云ふやうな戰爭の影響なでは少しもないさうで多くの店員は皆客へのサーヴイスに忙しさうであつた。ブックキーピングをして居る白婦人が大きなソロバンを上手にパチ〳〵とはぢいて居たのは驚きだつた。アデングマシンでガチャガチャと音をさせるやかましさがなく經便でよいらしい。店の方は息の博氏がマネジャー格でやつてゐるのであらう(此點はエドモントンの井上氏の所も同樣で息のフレッド氏がマネジャーである)桑原氏は最早商業家として功成り……といつた風格が見ねる。宅ではグリーンハウスなど設けて野菜や花作りを樂しんでをられる。お話の中に「オタワ政府のイルズレー藏相が戰時の物價調整其他に敏腕をふるひカナダをインフレーションの危險から救ひ得てゐるやうだ、米國も加奈陀を眞似たが少し手おくれの形だつた」と云ふやうな事があり、日本人問題に對する見解にしても、さすがに日本人の少い山東州で地步を築き上げた人だけあつて傾聽すべき多くの事があつた。初めての面談でありながら篤きもてなしに預つて感謝にたへなかつた。

シルコライナ商會ではカルガリー市の南五哩の〜イズ農園で今春乳牛の世界的レコードを作つて表彰された(賞金五百弗を獲得)與林保夫氏に會つた。インテリアタウン訪問のため一家で買物に來てゐるところだつた。小柄で張り切つてゐる、白人就働者に伍して優秀な成績を擧げた腕前のほどがうなづかれたことだつた。

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前夜半にレスブリッヂに着いて翌八月四日土曜日、朝のうちにコミションの事務所を訪問、アーテボルド監督は休暇中だつたのでライト氏(アルバータ州政府のウエルフエア部員)に會つて色々の事を尋ねた。アルバータ州でも歸國申請者が可成りあるらしいと聞いたのであるが、夫に就てはライト氏は素より何も發表する事は出來ないけれども個人的には斯ふ機會のあつた人々には深慮して行動するやうに、特に二世の立場に就ては注意を促しておいたさうだ。

アルバータ州に移動した日本人で救濟を受けた者は一九四二—四三年には六〇パーセントもあつたが之は次の多には廿二件に減じ昨多は更に廿一件といふ風にへつたと云ふ。此救濟は各州政府のウエルフエア部で擔當して處理してをり其レコードは州政府で持つてゐるところから移動日本人が政府の厄介にならず自活して居ると云ふ記錄を持てる事は各州に散在して再定住を確立する上に極めて重要なる要素となるものである事をライト氏は强調して居た。それと共に日本人だけが集まつて行動する事に對しメノナイト集團につきにがき經驗を持ちつゝあるアルバータ州民が之を喜ばないであらう事も同氏は暗示して居た。

旅行其他の制束も兵隊の復員から一般的に制限が適用されてゐるのを除いては先づ大体に於て緩和されてゐる如くであるが、雇主をかへる事は同一地域内における他は許されてをらぬ。だがアルバータから東部への再移動は、シュガービーッ働きのカントラクトは一年一年のものなので夫を完了し且[illegible]居さへ職に得られる都合は之を許可してをり今春も五六家族が東部へ移つたし更に申込んで居る者もあると云ふ。同樣に其轉出を歡迎されてゐる北部アルバータへの再移動に就ても同じ取きめが適用されるのである。

ライト氏との話がすんだら事務所のニヴアーソン氏がブローダーキャンニング工場へ案內してくれた。主として二世男子七十餘名が就働してをり丸山茂氏が日本人監の主任として活動して居る。夏季の三ケ月だけでピークのタブビングが始まる時には又農地へ歸つて行くのである。事務所には元ミッションのパシフイック協同組合でブックキーパーをしてゐた林靜君が同じ仕事をしてゐる。

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二年餘アルバータを訪問した時にはテーバーに立寄らなかつたし今春カズローに來訪した同地の岩淵氏も東行の際には是非にとすゝめてくれてゐたので寄り道する事へで居た。テーバーからキャナリーにビーをはこんで來たトラックの歸りに便乘する事が出來て岩淵氏の宅を訪れお世話になつた。

カズローから今春移つた丸山喜一氏がスーパー・キャナリの日本人ホーマン格で働いて居る。夕食後岩淵氏とキャナリーに行き丸山氏からビーの罐詰操作を觀察して貰つた。主として二世の日系人多數が就働してゐる。先年レイモンドで會つた鹿又喜代四氏も働いて居る。支配人のホール氏にも會つた。同氏は熱心なるクリスチャンで日本人に對しては極めてよい理解と同情を以て何くれとなく世話をしてくれて居るさうだが特に日[illegible]する生[illegible]つ[illegible]らが[illegible]入[illegible]して[illegible]の中に[illegible]はつて[illegible]して[illegible]される人となる[illegible]める必要がある[illegible]同氏は[illegible]ヘネーに[illegible]井上[illegible]氏や[illegible]くの日本人の[illegible]を[illegible]云ふ[illegible]をしてゐた。キャナリーは[illegible]して[illegible]ーには[illegible]る[illegible]で目立つてゐる。

キャナリーを[illegible]てから[illegible]宅は大分離れた所にある[illegible]を見せて[illegible]る本[illegible](新しい[illegible])[illegible]で[illegible]夫妻から[illegible]バ[illegible]のアンドンから[illegible]移つて來た[illegible]から[illegible]しい[illegible]氏一家[illegible]ての事は[illegible]て[illegible]生活により[illegible]家としての事業に[illegible]してゐる。

日本よ生れかはれ

八月十五日の東京放送は[illegible]なげく日本人が[illegible]害をとげつゝあり[illegible]を[illegible]じてゐるが[illegible]に[illegible]には[illegible]せられて[illegible]に[illegible]通[illegible]人の[illegible]の[illegible]を[illegible]けて[illegible]せられてゐる。[illegible]して[illegible]子[illegible]が[illegible]に[illegible]日本は[illegible]るの[illegible]改めて日本が[illegible]に[illegible]の[illegible]として

佛系人とカソリック教の影響

―モントリオル雑信―

宮本傳太郎

早いものでモントリオルに来てからもう三月目にはいりました。ヨーロッパの混亂や太平洋の彼岸の戦爭をよそに日は夢のやうに過ぎて行きます。五月のさわやかな風に送られてロッキーを越した僕な食事でした。店頭には異國情緒をそゝるやうにパインアップルは魅惑的な色と香を一ぱいに放散してゐました。あたゝかい太陽の下で街頭のテーブルは春風にひらひらそよいでゐました。

やがて店頭には少女の脣の様なチエリーが並び南國的なカンタロープの香がたゞよひ生あたゝかい六月の太陽は舗道の上に陽炎を燃えさせて本格的な夏がやつて来たのを思はせました。併し激しい暑くて寝苦しい晩が二晩か三晩か續いた後はきつと空の一角に入道雲が出始め續いて疾風が雷鳴と共にスコールの様な大雨をもたらして来るのでした。

市民がビールやソーダ水を浴びる様に飲みアイスクリームやバナナ、あんず、桃をむさぼるやうに喰つて暑さを忘れ様とする日はさう長續きはせず六月と七月ともに一驟雨毎に来るスコールに救はれた様に生きかへるのでした。そして今ゴーストタウンで九十度百度の炎熱にみなが苦しんで居ると云ふニュースを聞く頃僕等は初秋晩夏の様な涼しい日々を迎へてゐます。去年のこのごろはほんとうに暑くて大抵の人は公園で夜を明かしたものださうですが今日この頃は既び涼風に肌をくすぐられてうつとりと眠くなるやうな日が續いて居ます。

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こちらに来て僕達は三つの建國祭を迎へました。一つは七月一日のドミニオンデーのそれで一つは六月二十四日のクエベックのそれでした。セント・ジーン・バプチスト記念祭と云ふのださうでしてフランス人の北米大陸植民を記念する祝祭なのです。行列を見ても多分に宗教的色彩の加味されたものゝ十二哩にも及ぶと思はれた其の行列の中に澤山の坊さんとカソリックの歴史的な役割を現はしたフロートが見受けられました。時が經つに隨つてフランス人の生活にそれだけカソリック教が浸透してゐるかと云ふ事がだんだんと解つて来ました。

殊にフランス人の生活からカソリック教を抜き去つたら何が殘るかと思はれる程です。小學校から大學までの學校教育はすべてカソリックの經營たるは勿論のこと日常生活から政治に、そして次第に其の觸手は延びて新聞經營から勞働組合にまで及んでゐるといふ始末で、カソリックの教義が彼等の生活をすべて支配してゐると云つても過言ではないと思ひます。

だから彼らは傳統主義者であり保守的な自由主義者なのです。そこに資本主義の温床であるクエベツク存在の所以があり動いても働いてもうだつの上らぬ下層民階級の餘りにも多い謎が解けるわけです。彼らにはカソリック教の影響が餘りに強過ぎるのです。一年か二年[illegible]い先日系二世が五十仙から六十仙に又は七十仙といふやうにどんどんと時給が上つて行くのに五年も六年も働いてゐる佛系人は依然として四十五仙五十仙と云ふ時給に止まつて居るのは、もとより日系人の勤勉と器用による事ですが日本人が機會ある毎に要求する事を忘れないのに比し彼ら佛系人と来たら、そんな事を要求するのはまるで神の教にでもそむくやうに思つて居るやうな人が多いからです。カソリックと支配階級の現狀維持の意圖が見事に成功してゐる實例です。

僕の觀察によりますと、それでゐて彼ら佛系人は恐ろしく享樂主義者なのです。宵越しの金を持ちたくない江戸ッ兒はこゝで立派な知己を見出すことが出来ます。ユダヤ人が多年こゝに根をすゑてじりじりと發展してゆきつゝあるのが成る程とうなづけます。實際こゝの商業の繁盛ぶりは僕等の素人眼に見てもそれと解る程で昔の江戸の詩人が錢一つ貰れぬ日はなしと歌つた其の江戸の昔もかくやと思はれるばかりです。

地ならしをした二世

一世の方から進で二世を理解せよ

話は轉々として横道に入りますがカナダ人の毎年着る被服類の殆ど八割まではモントリオルで出来其の被服類を扱ふ工場主とか卸商の八割以上まではユダヤ人なのです。其のユダヤ人が日本人に眼をつけてどこでも引つ張り凧のやうに日本人を雇いたがつてゐます。手の器用なのと精勤なのがひどく彼らの氣にいつて日本人を知らぬ者まで話に聴いて雇ひに来るといふ始末で今では日本人の女の仕事だけはあり餘る程あります。大抵ピースウォークですが週給にして最低二十弗から二十五弗多い人は三十弗も三十五弗も得てゐると云ふ現狀で此點男もたビーと云ふ所です。それも終戦一二年來の事で戦爭直後などはてんで日本人にそんな仕事口は開けてなかつたと僕の若い友人達は話してくれます。男にしても女にしても日本人は犬か猿の生れかはり位に思つて居たのでせう。てんで氣のきいた仕事口はなくあつても時給二十五仙から三十五仙位で、其頃はひどく悲觀したものださうです。

前便に申上げた「二世は地ならしをして呉れた、それで我々はあとから来てのほゝんと生活の安定を得られる」と云つたのはこゝの事で二世に對するこのやうな非難はあらうとも此點だけは僕らは兎や角言へる義理合はないのです。

二世の話になると何時も僕くは彼らの擁護論者なので世の多くの一世達の御氣に召さない事が多しいのですが、然し二世の思想なり行動なりが一世の夫れと合致しないからと云つて非難するのは初めから無理で何と云つても少年時に受けた教育の影響から抜けられるものでなく、そんな無理にしなくとも進んで一世の方から二世を理解し彼らの氣持について行く事によつて双方しつくり行くのでないかと僕は考へるのです。

モントリオルには僕くにも一人の息子があり僕く等の貧弱な客間は時折彼ら二世の集合所のやうな觀があつて自然僕くは彼らに接觸する機會が多いのですが大體に言つて彼らの生活態度は申分なく將來に對する方針にしても政府の日系人に對する政策のはつきりしない所から來る不安はあるにしろ、しつかりと足が地についてゐて、ちつともふわふわした所はありません。勿論例外はありませう。然しゴーストタウンの親達が、子供達が金を殘さないからどうせ碌な事もやつてゐないだらうと思ふのが間違いで、人間の價値を喰うて着て寝る以上に考へたら假にもそんな無理が云へる道理はないわけです。

×

今はモントリオルはハラデーのシーズンで大抵の工場は一週間の休業を取りました。勿論ペー付のハラデーですがイートン、シンプソンのやうな大きな百貨店は八月中は土曜日を休業です。劇場からスタジューム公園も人、人、人の波です。電車は文字通りの殺なりです。

スタジュームで思ひ出しましたがモントリオルのローヤルズがホームグラウンドでゲームをやる時など一萬五千人が悠に入れる座席が一つも空席がないのに驚かされます。ゲーム中は敵軍に拍手を送る事を慎まねばなりません。すぐフランス人にでなられます。どうもさう云ふ點はフェーアプレーではありません。今年はローヤル軍は優秀で最高位置を占めてゐますから人氣は大したものです。一戰の宿敵はトロント軍で事にもフランス人にトロント軍をほめるやうな事を云つてはなりません。其為めにスタンドでフランス人が時々大喧嘩をやつてをります。病氣と云ふか英國系が憎いと云ふか兎も角ぼくは苦笑を禁じ得ないのですが[illegible]のチームに入つて活躍して居ます。黒軍インタナショナルが其のチームから選手を選抜するのですから新聞です。二世の間にもソフトボールのリーグがあつて毎日曜マウントローヤルパークのグラウンドで試合をやつて居ます。

マウントローヤルと云へば此處には古風な馬車があつて旅客を乗せてゐますが僕はまだ乗つて見ませんからどんな風情か云ふ資格がありませんが一寸面白いと思ひます。

もうすぐ秋風が立ち始めてやがて冬が近づいて来ます。戰爭から[illegible]に[illegible]しますが又失業者が出ないやうです。然し一頃のやうに人員不足の事を聞かないから事業界もスランプ時代に入つたのか夫れとも工場も人員が解消状態になつたのか何れにも[illegible]がつきません。[illegible]なりましたがそして[illegible]ものですが今度は之で失[illegible]します。——八月六日。

午の月

グランドフォークス 西村登美

たびびとの
丘にたゝずみ
仰ぎみる
はつ夏の空
空ひろがりて
海までとほく
ふるさとに
つどふや
われ遠き人を
想ふその
若き日の
ゆきて歸らず
色あせし
夢にも似たる
午の月
たゞよふ

平原の夏に

アルバータ 美津朗

夏明けの風冷々と草を刈る
草取や木立に風はありながら
吸殻や指にまつわる絲のゐる
放牛を追ひ居る手や夏の草

東行の友に

別るゝや西も東も夏の雲

句友水直君來訪

夏の灯やもてなすすべもなく寛ぐる

梅月氏訪はれたるも

留守を強いし夏の灯の娘に侍つ
驛しかも別かる夏の夜明けをよむ
けしはくやくそと在りたるよろしくに
乳見さアームとなりぬ夏灯り

●グリーンウッド句會編輯から句稿が参てゐるが本號には乗せられませんでした。

The Post-War Japanese Policy

On August 4, 1944, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King made a statement in the House of Commons outlining the government policy regarding the treatment of persons of Japanese origin. Because the end of the war has brought greater interest in this matter, The New Canadian is reprinting here the complete text of the Prime Minister's statement.

. . Now may I speak of persons ...apanese origin in Canada. On ...eral occasions the view has ... expressed by residents of ... Columbia that the rest of ...ada does not appreciate the ...anese problem, and that it has ...n left virtually the sole re...nsibility of their province. The ...t that in 1941, 22,096 of the 23,... persons of Japanese race in ...nada lived in British Columbia ...doubtedly made the people of ...t province particularly aware ... the problem, and I can equally ...y it made the people of other ...rts of Canada less aware of how ...eat the problem was. It cannot ... said that during the war the ...overnment of Canada has left ...e question on the doorstep of ...ritish Columbia. It has taken ...rimary responsibility. I should ...ke now to say, and to emphasize ...he statement, that the govern...ment recognizes that the problem ...s one to be faced and dealt with not merely by British Columbia ...ut by the whole country. The ...rovinces have their particular ...phere of responsibility. I wish ...o make clear, however, that the ...overnment does recognize that ...he problem is one to be faced ...y the whole of Canada as a ...anadian problem. It is on this ...asis that the matter has been ...pproached.

Basic Principles

The government has had cer...tin basic principles before it in ...ormulating the policy which I ...ish to present today. In the ...rst place, it recognizes the con...ern felt by British Columbia at ...he possibility of once again hav...ig within its borders virtually ...he entire Japanese population of ...anada. In the past that situa...on has led to acrimony and bit...erness. That the feeling is gen...ral in British Columbia has been ...ade evident not only by the re...arks of hon. members from that ...rovince but also through repre...entations received from many ...est coast organizations and indi...duals. In view of the concern, ... is felt that it must be accepted ... a basic factor that it would be ...wise and undesirable, not only ...om the point of view of the ...ople of British Columbia but ...so from that of persons of Ja...nese origin themselves, to al...w the Japanese population to be ...ncentrated in that province af...r the war.

...o Act of Disloyalty

Secondly, account should be ...ken of the fact that for the ...ost part the people of Japanese ...ce in the country have remained loyal and have refrained from acts of sabotage and obstruction during the war. It is a fact that no person of Japanese race born in Canada has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the years of war. For the future protection of those who have remained loyal, as well as to eliminate those who have shown that their true allegiance is not to Canada but to Japan, the government is of the view that persons of Japanese race, whether Japanese nationals or British subjects by nationalization or birth, who have shown disloyalty to Canada during the war should not have the privilege of remaining in Canada after the struggle is terminated. That is a second principle that is considered to be fundamental.

No Further Immigration

Thirdly, the government is of the view that, having regard to the strong feeling that has been aroused against the Japanese during the war and to the extreme difficulty of assimilating Japanese persons in Canada, no immigration of Japanese into this country should be allowed after the war. It is realized, of course, that no declaration of this type can or should be attempted which would be binding indefinitely into the future. Nevertheless, as a guiding principle in the years after the war, it is felt that Japanese immigrants should not be admitted.

Finally, the government considers that while there are disloyal persons to be removed, and while immigration in future is undesirable, and while problems of assimilation undoubtedly do present themseles with respect even to the loyal Japanese in Canada, nevertheless, they are persons who have been admitted here to settle and become citizens, or who have been born into this free country of ours, and that we cannot do less than treat such persons fairly and justly. The interest of Canada must be paramount, and its interests will be protected as the first duty of the government. It has not, however, at any stage of the war, been shown that the presence of a few thousand persons of Japanese race who have been guilty of no act of sabotage and who have manifested no disloyalty even during periods of utmost trial, constitutes a menace to a nation of almost twelve million people. Those who are disloyal must be removed. That is clear. Surely, however, it is not to be expected that the government will do other than deal justly with those who are guilty of no crime, or even of any ill intention. For the government to act otherwise would be an acceptance of the standards of our enemies and the negation of the purposes for which we are fighting.

These are the principles that have seemed to the government worthy of acceptance as the basis for a reasonable and equitable policy in disposing of this vexatious problem. The exigencies of the future may dictate modifications or alterations.

Continental Policy

I should add that in handling the Japanese problem we shall attempt, in so far as it seems desirable, to maintain a policy that in a sense can be considered as part of a continental policy. The situation in the United States in a great many essentials is the same as our own, and to the extent that it seems desirable we shall endeavor to ensure that our policy takes account of the policies which are being applied south of the border. There is no need for an identity of policy, but I believe there is merit in maintaining a substantial consistency of treatment in the two countries.

Quasi-Judicial Commission

I might now mention the tentative measures which it is proposed to put into effect in order to carry out a policy based upon the principles I have indicated. The first and, in a sense, the fundamental task is to determine the loyal and the disloyal persons of Japanese race in Canada. The entire policy depends upon this being done. To some extent, of course, the task has been carried out through the examination and internment of suspicious or dangerous persons. It cannot be assumed, however, that all those who have been interned are disloyal. Some may have merely misunderstood their dispossession from their property in the protected zones, and, as peaceful and honest Canadian citizens, may have striven to protect and retain what they considered to be rightfully theirs. Undoubtedly some of these cases exist. Misunderstanding is not the same as traitorous intent, and a stubborn defence of one's own property is not necessarily disloyalty. On the other hand there may be persons who have committed no act to justify their internment but who are in fact disloyal. What is clearly needed is the establishment of a quasi-judicial commission to examine the background, loyalties and attitudes of all persons of Japanese race in Canada to ascertain those who are not fit persons to be allowed to remain here. The commission I have referred to should, I think, be established in the fairly near future, in order that it may begin what will be a large and important task. The result of the work of the commission would be to establish a list of disloyal Japanese persons, some of whom will be Japanese nationals, some British subjects by naturalization, and some British subjects by birth. The government's intention would be to have these disloyal persons deported to Japan as soon as that is physically possible. Prior to deportation, British subjects, falling within this class, would be deprived of their status as such. By the terms of the peace, Japan can be compelled, whether she wishes it or not, to accept these persons. There may also be some persons who will voluntarily indicate a desire to proceed to Japan. For these, no further examination would be necessary. Whatever their national status, they would be allowed and encouraged to go as soon as they can.

To Encourage Dispersal

Once the examination has been carried out there will be established a list of Japanese persons who are loyal to Canada. Those persons, if they have been properly admitted to this country, and wish to remain here, should be allowed to do so. However, as I have said, they should not be allowed once more to concentrate in British Columbia. To prevent such concentration, measures of two types can be taken—a maximum can be set on the number of persons of Japanese race to be allowed to return to British Columbia, and persons of Japanese race can be given encouragement to move and remain elsewhere. It would be most undesirable, I believe, to establish a permanent barrier to the movement within Canada of persons who have been lawfully admitted to Canada or who are nationals of Canada. That would raise the possibility of discrimination and restrictions on movement to and from provinces which might have most unfortunate consequences in the future. Even the establishment of a temporary limitation would be undesirable in principle, but as a practical question of policy it may well be inescapable.

There is little doubt that, with co-operation on the part of the provinces, it can be made possible to settle the Japanese more or less evenly throughout Canada. They will have to settle in such a way that they must be able to pursue the settled lives to which they are entitled, and that they do not present themselves as an unassimilable bloc or colony which might again give rise to distrust, fear and dislike. It is the fact of concentration that has given rise to the problem.

The sound policy and the best policy for the Japanese Canadians themselves is to distribute their numbers as widely as possible throughout the country where they will not create feelings of racial hostility.

No Racialism

It is not my intention at this time to enlarge further on this matter. There are questions of detail still to be considered. There may also be modifications of policy which further investigation will show to be necessary. However, the lines of development to which the government will endeavor to adhere will be in general those which I have outlined. We must not permit in Canada the hateful doctrine of racialism which is the basis of the Nazi system everywhere. Our aim is to resolve a difficult problem in a manner which will protect the people of British Columbia and the interests of the country as a whole, and at the same time preserve, in whatever we do, principles of fairness and justice.

...aslo School Accepts Evacuees; ...overnment to Assist with Subsidy

KASLO, B.C.—It has been ...arned from reliable sources ...at arrangements have been ...ompleted whereby elementary ...chool children of self-support...g families will be permitted to ...nroll in the Kaslo Municipal ...chool on equal footing with the ...ccidental population.

The Japanese Division of the ...partment of Labor will pay the ...slo School Board the rate of ...59 per pupil per month for chil...en of the families other than on ...f-supporting basis.

The number of school children ...o will enroll is not known but ... estimated that approximately ... will do so.

... is reported that 25 pupils are ...pected to enroll when the regis...tion is opened for Kaslo High ...ool this fall.

... was stated by an official early ... summer, that the government ... not maintain a school in Kas...o in the previous years. The official said that most of the evacuees residing here were expected to relocate east of the Rockies.

Montreal Relocees Will Not Exceed 700

MONTREAL, P.Q.—To date, 613 evacuees have relocated to Montreal. A few more families are expected to migrate to this centre from Kaslo and New Denver, but it is not likely that the total number will exceed 700 when relocation is finally completed.

Among the recent arrivals to this city are Hideo Kawahara from Winnipeg; Shigeru Nakamoto from Hamilton; James Ozawa from Ingersoll; Genshichi Takahashi, Omika Takahashi and Ken Takahashi from Glenwood, Alta. Other arrivals from B.C. have been listed in the Security Commission releases.

TREATMENT OF JAPANESE CANADIANS

(Continued from page 1)

oriental origin, all contributed to a certain sense of insecurity and fear of the white population and of government action, even before evacuation took place. To this was added the difficulties, physical and mental, of adjustment to the restricted and enclosed life of the relocation centres. Their confidence and faith in the outside world was weakened. The dark clouds over the future sapped their initiative. Only the stoutest hearts and those with some financial standing dared leave the centres and strike out for themselves, believing in the common decency and the good-will of democratic Canadians. They have made good in spite of the handicaps of restrictive legislation and discrimination. In their struggle to defend their rights they have furthered the cause of democracy in our land.

"The timid, the less well-equipped and those with the attitude of "wait and see" somehow hoped that justice and fair play would eventually prevail, and that when the war was over attitudes would change and the past could be forgotten. It would be easier then to go east or even to stay in British Columbia. In the meantime, they clung to the only protection and security they knew—life in the relocation centres."

REPATRIATION SURVEY

The brief then goes on to explain the circumstances of the repatriation survey in which all persons of Japanese ancestry who remained in B.C. were virtually given the choice of going east of the Rockies or make voluntary application to go to Japan. "Only those who shared their suffering during those tragic days of decision can fully understand what a cruel blow had been dealt to these people" continues the brief.

"The tragedy of several thousand giving up the struggle is a shameful blot on our national record. They have lost faith in the country they have adopted and helped to build and of which they expected so much for their children.

"We believe a great body of Canadians, who jealously guard the good name of Canada and the rights and freedom of her people, stand with us in our resolve to seek justice for these people and to correct the mistakes that have been made."

A parcel is being held for Mr. Toshiyuki Ioi at the New Canadian office. He may secure same by notifying us of his address.

Farm Help Wanted

Family sought for garden and farm work. Location: 22 miles out of Winnipeg. Two trains daily. Housing, groceries and other necessities supplied. Electricity also provided. School and high school close by. Permanent work and home.

Apply Gustav Stawitski, Box 41, Arden, Man.

Taber District Association to Work With Isseis on Social Problems

By C. A.

TABER, Alta.—As a preliminary step toward partial assumption of the responsibilities of Isseis which they encounter in Canadian society, the local young people organized the Taber District Nisei Association late last May. The association has the full support of the president, Mr. A. Sato, and the officers of the Aiyukai, the local Issei group.

Election of officers for its initial term showed the following results: Kenny Sakamoto, president; Tak Teshima, vice-president; Walter Koyanagi, chairman; Chui Adachi, English secretary; Joe Teshima, Japanese secretary; Herby Matsui, treasurer; Faith Adachi and Koji Kadonaga, literary and educational convenors; Ken Adachi, dramatic convenor; Mush Uyesugi and Susie Yamamoto, sports convenors; Kiyo Kadonaga and Tommy Hirose, social convenors.

Basic aims as outlined in the newly adopted constitution are creation of friendship and fellowship among all members; promotion of educational, recreational, moral and physical culture.

Membership is open to all Niseis between the ages of 16 and 35 residing within the Fincastle, Taber, Barnwell and Cranford districts.

INAUGURATION PARTY

The association sponsored an inauguration party on the eve of July 7 with some 50 people present. The party was held in honor of the Aiyukai executives, Messrs. Sato, Nomura, Yoshihara and Teshima.

The party was emceed by Tommy Hirose. Inaugural speeches were presented by presidents Mr. Sato and Kenny Sakamoto. The need for total unity among all Nisei members was stressed by the speakers.

Following refreshments, talented members entertained. Among them were Mr. Sato, Susie, Amy, Walter, Mush, Tommy and many others.

Dancing to plattered hit parade songs brought the gay evening to a close.

* * *

On July 22, the T.D.N.A.—Aiyukai joint outdoor picnic was held at the Oldman River Park with the largest crowd ever to turn out. The trip was made in cars and two specially chartered buses. It was a day brimming with numerous prizes, watermelons, lemonade and hot dogs.

Many contestants, both young and old, won prizes in the sports and amusement fields, under the capable management of Mush Uyesugi and Susie Yamamoto.

Despite the sweltering sun, the old-timers gave outstanding performances in both games and sports.

The T.D.N.A. expresses grateful thanks for the donation of $5.00 from Mr. A. Sato; a donation of $10.00 from the Aiyukai and of $2.00 from Mr. S. Okamoto. The association also wishes to extend thanks to the public for the support and untiring efforts of all who made the picnic such a success.

Art Nunoda President

Kent Nisei Group Holds Election

CEDAR SPRINGS, Ont.—A general election and meeting of the Kent Nisei Fellowship Group was held here on July 22 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Yamaura with 26 Niseis from the Kent county present. Tom Yamaura presided in the chair.

The biannual election of officers was held and the following were elected to the executive:

Art. Nunoda, president; Tom Yamaura, vice president; Ruby Morita, secretary; Harry Baba, treasurer; Sam Tomotsugu, social convenor; Kiyo Shoji and Kay Toda, assistant convenors.

Following the election, the new president took over the chair for the evening. After the meeting was adjourned, a delicious lunch was served by Mrs. Yamaura and was greatly enjoyed by everyone present.

An open discussion on club activities and other subjects dealing with the group was held before the general election took place.

Acknowledgments

The New Canadian gratefully acknowledges receipt of a generous donation from Mrs. Kaku Yamamoto of Taber, Alta.

The donation from Mr. K. Kumemata of Taber, Alta. is acknowledged with deep gratitude by The New Canadian.

Thanks are extended by The New Canadian to Mr. G. K. Mori of Taylor Lake, B.C., for his generous donation commemorating the birth of his son.

Thanks are extended to Mr. Nakazo Ito for his generous donation to The New Canadian in commemoration of the recent marriage of his son, Mr. Eikichi Ito.

Changes in Addresses . . .

The families of Messrs. Chotaro Aoyama, Chujiro Yoshida and Yoshiro Miyazaki of Hamilton, Ont. wish to inform their friends of the change in their address. They have moved from 65 Cathcart St. to 226 Wellington, North, Hamilton, Ont.

* * *

Mr. Junji [illegible] wishes to advise his friends that he is now residing at 225 King St. E., Hamilton, Ont.

Picnickers Enjoy Games And Eats at Beach Party

On July the [illegible] thirty Kent County Niseis motored to Erie Beach for a successful beach party.

Games and relays were played during the first part of the evening. Then as the light grew dimmer, some went in for a refreshing splash into the waters of Lake Erie, while others sat and listened to popular recorded music.

Pop and roasted weiners and buns were certainly enjoyed by everyone, even if they did get a few grains of sand in them.

Then with food packed in our stomaches and sand in our shoes, we drove home with a happy and carefree day behind us. But I'm sure our friends, the mosquitos, enjoyed themselves a little more than we did. —K. N.

A Correction . . .

Through an error, The New Canadian reported the death of Mr. Yoshitaro Imada of Taber, Alta., last week.

The death which occurred was that of Mrs. Suyeno Imada, wife of Mr. Imada.

The New Canadian regrets any inconvenience which may have arisen from this error.

Toronto Softballers Enter Semi-Finals

Strong Purity Team One Up in Series; Only Nisei Entry in Intermediate Loop

TORONTO, Ont.—The Toronto "Canucks," first all-Nisei softball team in Toronto Softball League history, knocked out the opposing Branch 256 nine to enter the semi-finals of the Toronto Intermediate Championship series, with a decisive score of 8-4.

Led by catcher Ed. Kamo's timely and terrific hitting, and clean-up hitter Buzz Ogaki's double and a triple, Branch 256 were easily squelched.

Tak Hayashida on the mound for the Canucks, pitched steady ball, striking out four and walking only three.

Score by Innings:		R	H	E
Canucks	010 040 000—	8	13	4
Branch 256	000 040 000—	4	2	1

Summary: George Ogaki ss (0-3); Yosh Watanabe 2b (1-5); Tak Hayashida p (1-3); Buzz Tom Ogaki 1b (2-5); Kiyo Tamura 3b (2-4); Tom Kamino cf (2-5); Bill Fujimoto lf (0-4); Jim Kitamura rf (2-5); Ed Kamo c (3-4). 13 hits.

Triples: Ed Kamo, Buzz Ogaki. Doubles: Hayashida Ogaki, Kamo, Kitamura.

* * *

Canucks Lose Series Opener

The Canucks dropped the first game of a best of three series to the strong Purity nine 10-8. Pa[illegible] Hirano started on the mound for the Canucks but was relieved by Tak Hayashida in the 4th inning.

The Purity team surged off to an early start and were never threatened. They made every hit count and capitalized on several base on balls issued by Canuck chuckers.

Score by Innings:		R	H	E
Canucks	010 311 020—	8	13	[illegible]
Purity	204 200 20x—	10	8	[illegible]

Inability of the Canucks to hit in the pinches resulted in the lop-sided score. Hirano struck out three and walked four while Hayashida whiffed two and passed three.

Canucks now play with their backs against the wall in order to stay in the playoffs and have to win the remaining two games.

ALBERTA COUPLE EXCHANGES VOWS

RAYMOND, Alta.—The Raymond Buddhist Church provided the setting for the marriage of Suyeko, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tanizo Hikida to Mr. Eichi Ito, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Nakazo Ito of Magrath, Alta., on August 1.

Rev. S. Ikuta was in charge of the ceremony.

* * *

B.C. Families United in Marriage

SLOCAN, B.C.—The marriage took place of Ayako, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yonesaku Fujioka of Popoff, B.C., to Mr. Takashi Sawayama, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gonzo Sawayama of Vernon, B.C., at the Slocan Anglican Church on July 15. Rev. G. G. Nakayama officiated.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents following the ceremony.

Baishakunins for the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. S. Murakami of Vernon, B.C., and Mr. and Mrs. K. Yotsukado of Bay Farm, B.C.

The Stork Record . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Nagayoshi "Naggi" Nishihara, formerly of Kaslo, B.C., became the proud parents of a baby boy—Katsumi—at the Tashme Hospital on June 25.

CPL. FARRAR IS UP AND AROUND

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Cpl. S. S. Farrar, R.C.M.P. policeman, formerly stationed at Kaslo and New Denver, is making rapid recovery from his illness and expects to be back on duty again sometime in September.

OBITUARY

MRS. KUMAYO FUJITA

The death is reported of Mrs. Kumayo Fujita, wife of Mr. Mataemon Fujita, who passed away on July 30 in Vancouver, B.C. Final funeral services were ministered by Rev. Workinshaw in Vancouver.

* * *

SANSHIRO AKUNE

Sanshiro Akune passed away on August 1 at the New Denver Hospital on August 1.

Funeral service was held at the New Denver Buddhist Church on August 2. Rev. S. Asaka was in charge.

* * *

MRS. YASU YOSHIDA

Final funeral rites were ministered to Mrs. Yasu Yoshida, the wife of Mr. Mankichi, on August 8 at Grand Forks, B.C. She passed away on July 29 at the New Denver Hospital.

* * *

KUMEKICHI KOYAMA

Death claimed Kumekichi Koyama, 55, at the Greenwood Hospital on August 18.

Funeral service was held on August 19. Cremation followed at New Denver, B.C.

* * *

MRS SADAYO FUJISAWA

Many friends mourn the sudden passing of Mrs. Sadayo Fujisawa, aged 60, on July 28 after a brief illness at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

She is survived by two daughters, Lily and Margaret, also of Montreal.

Funeral rites were ministered by Rev. Fowles at the Joseph C. Wray funeral parlors.

Vernon Edges One Game Closer Toward OK Valley Championship

VERNON, B.C.—The Vernon Y.P.A.'s took a one-game lead over Okanagan Centre in the semi-finals of the OK Valley League Championship series with an easy 16-11 victory on August 12 at Bolson Park.

The opening game of the playoffs was a free-hitting contest, with a total of 30 hits being divided equally by the teams. However, the Centre team was unable to capitalize on their hits, while on the other hand, Vernon came through with timely hits in the pinches. The final result was that until the late stages of the match, OK-ites were trailing 3-16.

In the eighth inning, Centre came to life and scored five runs and again in the ninth pushed across three more. The rally failed to overtake the Vernon nine who easily coasted to victory.

Facing the powerful Vernon team on the mound for Centre were Tommy Sawayama and Terry Fujioka. Fujioka relieved Sawayama in the seventh. Toeing the slab for Vernon was Chuck Terada who in turn handed over his chores to Maw Mori in the ninth inning.

Heavy hitters of the day were Terada and Suga for Vernon, and Sawayama, Hikichi and Shishido for Centre, all with three hits each.

Highlights of the game were Maw Mori's home run with the bases loaded in the seventh inning and three smooth double plays. Two of the double killings were made by the Vernon team, who are noted for their sparkling defensive plays.

On August 5, the Summerland team met OK Centre on the Rutland diamond in a sudden-death playoff game with the winners to take on Kelowna and the losers to play Vernon in the semis. In this struggle, the OK Centre team came out on top by the narrow margin of 14-13. Centre managed to squeeze in the tie-breaking run with two out in the final inning.

The winners of the Vernon vs. OK Centre series will meet Kelowna for the Valley Championship.

Cuff Notes . . .

Our good friend "Lefty" Hiroshi Kita is holidaying in Summerland, his old hometown. He is from Toronto where he is attending the Central Technical School. He pitched for Summerland on August 5, but found the going tough due to inactivity.

We regret to hear that "Blondy" A. Hickichi suffered a very serious injury to his back when he fell from a cherry tree. "Blondy" is the starry performer for the OK Centre team and we all hope for his speedy recovery.

From time to time we hear from the former Summerland player George "Fuzzy" Uzawa and we wonder how he is making out "Down-and-Under."

Hinode lost its manager, Fumi Inaba, to the army a week or so ago.

Recently, the Hinodes took on the local "hakujin" fastball aggregation for a game. The "Merchants" defeated the Hinodes 12-5 in a very friendly and interesting game. The "Merchants" are leaders in the South Okanagan Fastball League which embraces teams from Penticton, Oliver, Osoyoos and Keremeous.

Some questions asking where I picked up the fancy name of "BOBO" has come to me so here is the answer. It is derived from Bobo Newsome who pitched in a World Series game some years ago. Back at St. Joseph's we would hear over the radio of the colorful career of Bobo and took a liking for the unusual name which sounds like "Lifebuoy's" theme song. Consequently, we started calling Johnny Kitagawa "BOBO," and sometimes it was stuck on Eng Young and Jim Tatemichi. So it's in their honor I use the famous name "BOBO."

—By "BOBO."

St. Pierre Baseball Tournament Postponed

ST. PIERRE, Man.—The inter-district baseball tournament which was to be held here on August 5 was postponed.

Five teams were to have met in this tournament.

Vol. VIII, No

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Tule Lake [illegible] Relatives [illegible]

Veteran of F[illegible] Active Serv[illegible] Japan-B[illegible]